

5.5 (old 3.13.5) Follow-up of Hemoglobin A Only for Non-Transfused Newborns

GENERAL INFORMATION: Hemoglobin results of A only for non-transfused newborns are highly unusual, unexpected and may be indicative of a specimen collection or laboratory error. Most results are explained by transfusion, specimen contamination, advanced age of baby at time of specimen collection, or specimen sabotage.

POLICY: If Hb A only result is not explained by all information gathered, the specimen is deemed to be inadequate and a repeat specimen will be collected.

PROTOCOL:

Resp. Person	Action
ASC NBS Coord/ Program Specialist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily Reviews Headline Case Report and identifies all Hb A only results. • Within 48 Hours, verifies the birth date, birth time, collection time, and transfusion status, including the possibility of an intrauterine transfusion. • If transfusion occurred, notes date(s) and time(s) of transfusions(s). Corrects information in the Case Summary in SIS if indicated and enters case notes. • For older baby (over 2 months of age), resolves Hemoglobin screening results in SIS as "Other reasons" and notes older age as the reason. If <u>all</u> NBS results are not yet posted, keep case open. Check case in 2 days; close when all results are posted. Results mailer can be sent immediately by going to the Tracking Events page in SIS and selecting the button "Generate Mailer". • If unable to explain Hb A only result based on new information, notifies the newborn's physician and the collection site by phone regarding need for collecting repeat specimen. Notifies NBSB Lab Results Monitor who changes baby data record to reflect inadequacy and notifies NBSB Nurse Consultant/ASC Contract Liaison. • If repeat NBS shows a different Hb pattern, enters Tracking Event for Anomalous Investigation in SIS and refers to NBSB Hemoglobin Coordinator for investigation.
NBSB Hemoglobin Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiates and coordinates anomalous results investigation if repeat NBS shows a different Hb pattern. • Requests GDLB analysis of Hb patterns of the two specimens and possibly DNA identity testing to ascertain if specimens came from the same individual.

GDLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the NAPS lab results are corroborated, conducts DNA identity testing to determine if specimens are from the same person.
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